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THE DETERMINATION OF RACIAL STOCK AMONG AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS.*

A CONTRIBUTION TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SHARE OF THE GERMANS.

BY PROFESSOR RICHARD BOECKH, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.

[Translated by C. H. Ibershoff, of Cornell University, from "Deutsche Erde," 1906, Numbers 3 and 4.]

The first statistical returns of the number of immigrants to the United States, distinguishing the countries of origin, seem to be those of 1817. They showed 22,240 immigrants, among whom those from the United Kingdom, British North America, the West Indies, Germany, France, and Italy were separately enumerated. Records for the following year are lacking, but they begin again on October 1, 1819 (with 8,385 immigrants in the first year), and from that time on have been continued without a break. The tabulations by countries from which the immigrants came are not based on periods of equal length. In 1832 the period was made to close with the end of the year, so that for that year it covered a space of fifteen months. Then the periods again covered a full calendar year until 1843, when they closed again with the end of September. In 1850 the time covered was extended to December 31 (thus embracing fifteen months), and from

* Based on the Annual Reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the years 1899-1904.

then on, until the end of 1867, it covered the calendar year. Beginning with 1868, it closed with the middle of the year, June 30, and since that time the reports have regularly covered the fiscal year, ending June 30.

The classification of immigrants by nationality is uniform for the entire period. It is primarily geographical, and within the continents distinguishes the several countries, or in Europe the several states. This geographical point of view, manifest especially in the treatment of islands and in the recognition of an Atlantic group, was subordinated during the last decade of the nineteenth century, and particularly after the fiscal year 1892, to a classification by state boundaries. The grouping varied with the changes in these boundaries. After Austria's exclusion from the German confederacy both Austria and Hungary appeared separately as countries of origin. Poland, even after losing its independence, continued to be distinguished from Russia. In 1872 Finland, in 1880 Roumania, was added. By an anomaly, however, after 1882 Bohemia was admitted into the table. Austria-Hungary had then its tripartite division, corresponding to the fourfold division of the United Kingdom into England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; and it was but consistent that in 1897 Galicia and Bukowina were added as a fourth, while the heading "Bohemia" received the amplifying words "and Moravia." But this division also proved inadequate, and still more so the scheme of including under one head all immigrants from the Russian Empire (aside from Poland and Finland). The Bureau of Immigration itself began to doubt the correctness of the old returns concerning the countries of origin. It was the expressed intention of the bureau to include in the number of immigrants from Bohemia and Moravia all persons born in those provinces, whether of German extraction or not, and not merely the number of Czechs. Croatia was to be included with Hungary, but an investigation into the statistics of the Bureau of Immigration in 1898 tended to show that natives

of Croatia, as well as those of Galicia and Bukowina, were perhaps quite as often as otherwise credited to "other Austria." In earlier reports the heading "Poland" was undoubtedly intended to embrace only Russian Poland; but the investigation just mentioned also revealed the fact that the various inspectors of immigration had differed as to the boundaries of Russian Poland, some limiting it to the ten provinces recognized to-day, and others extending it over all the Russian territory included within the kingdom of Poland at the time of its greatest area. There were doubts also about including Austrian Poland or Galicia under "Poland," as is shown from the fact that the records for 1885 and the following years (page 34 of the report for the fiscal year 1899-1900) expressly add to the heading "other Austria" the explanatory words "except Poland," an addition made also in the case of "Russia."

But, even if such errors had been avoided, still the conviction was bound to come that a tabulation of immigrants according to country of birth would be inadequate to give an insight into their racial stock. The report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for 1898-99, besides distinguishing nationality according to countries of birth, began to distinguish nationality also according to race and people in such a way that for each distinct state the number of immigrants was given according to the "race to which they respectively belong." To quote from the report in question: "The system of tabulation of statistical reports has, as will be observed, been altered, so that, while perhaps requiring the exercise of more care in instituting comparison with the figures given in the tables accompanying former reports, yet it is believed will furnish information of more practical utility in regard to the character of immigration than was obtainable heretofore. Thus, in addition to showing the recent geographical or political origin of aliens who come to this country to settle, there is shown also the distinctive race to which they respectively belong, using the word 'race' in its popular

rather than in its strict ethnological sense, so that, from an experience of the distinguishing occupations of each race, its moral, mental, and physical characteristics, and their development under American institutions, a basis may be formed for estimating its effect upon the population and industries of the United States. From this aspect an Englishman does not lose his race characteristics by coming from South Africa, a German his by coming from France, or a Hebrew his, though he come from any country on the globe." (Report for 1898-99, page 5.)

As illustrating the greater accuracy of figures hereby obtained, it is pointed out that in 1898 the immigration from Poland was stated to be only 4,266, whereas for 1899 the number of Polish immigrants was found to be 28,466. "These came not only from the Russian Empire and Austria-Hungary, between which the former Kingdom of Poland was absorbed, but also from Belgium, the German Empire, Roumania, the United Kingdom, and other countries."

The report here adds that the classification according to the "Countries of Origin" has been retained with "some slight changes," so that a comparison with previous reports would be possible. This mention of changes probably refers to the fact that, since 1899, the four parts of the United Kingdom and those of Austria-Hungary, as well as the three parts of the Russian Empire, do not appear as separate headings. As a matter of fact, however, the change has defeated its own purpose. If for these countries the divisions of the previous year had been retained in full, and the racial stock had been specified as a new point of view, then the fundamental difference would have been more apparent, and would have shown more clearly how unreliable were the figures of the previous year. But this reform remained quite impossible as long as the old discarded names of countries were used to designate peoples. To be sure, the division of the United Kingdom into four parts may be said to agree with the "popular sense," even if it does not lead to a correct classification

of the Celtic tribes. But it is misleading to introduce among the designations of racial stock the territorial names "Bohemia" and "Moravia," since, instead of including under Bohemia and Moravia all immigrants born in those countries, the purpose is to include only the Czech immigrants. The Czech is characteristically fond of adopting the name of the old German tribe, the Boemi, who dwelt in that country centuries before the Slavic immigration; and this tendency is encouraged by a Slavophil government. But, as a designation of stock, the word "Bohemian" belongs rather to the German Bohemian, whom it is intended to exclude from the new designation. There is another reason for avoiding the use of "Bohemian" as a designation of stock. Wherever a French classification is used, Bohemians signify gypsies, and for this reason the gypsy immigrants from Hungary would properly be entered under such a head.

The same tendency to confuse country of birth with racial stock is shown in the map accompanying the immigration report for 1902. Upon this map the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia is correctly bounded, but bears the name "Croatia Slavonia." This, as well as the bounding of Bohemia to include Moravia and Silesia, does not agree with the purpose of the reformed table. As appears from the statement of the Commissioner-General of Immigration quoted above, the inspectors of immigration for the fiscal years 1899 and following had gathered an altogether new material for the very purpose of distinguishing immigrants according to stock. Since that date, in addition to the manifest prescribed by law, a supplementary sheet has been filled out for each immigrant, stating the color, the place of birth (county or province), the mother tongue (language or dialect), and present citizenship. These sheets, as well as the manifests, form a part of the permanent records. In this way a statistical material is obtained which suffices for preparing correct tables, and also constitutes a rich mine for later investigations.

Regarding the completeness of the records of immigration, it must be stated beforehand that, up to and including 1855, no distinction was made between real immigrants ("who came here to settle") and mere tourists. Until 1884-85 the records included also the immigrants from Mexico and the English provinces of North America. These are entirely omitted in the following years, and only since the fiscal year 1894 have the reports again embraced immigrants landing in Canada, but destined for the United States.* The number of immigrants recorded as 143,439 for the first decade (October, 1820-30) is considered incomplete, and for about 23 per cent. of these the country of origin is not specified. For the ten and one-quarter years down to the end of 1840 the country of origin is omitted in the case of 11.7 per cent. of the 599,125 immigrants; in 3.18 per cent. of the 1,713,251 immigrants to the end of 1850; in 1 per cent of the 2,598,214 to the end of 1860; in 0.65 per cent. of the 2,314,824 to the middle of 1870. During the two following decades the records of 2,812,191 and 5,246,613 immigrants show but inconsiderable omissions, and of the next eight years with their 2,927,277 immigrants only the fiscal years 1892 and 1893 are somewhat incomplete in specifying the country of birth. Beginning with July 1, 1898, the immigrants are classified in the stub according to the country of origin and in the box heads according to the race and people to which they belong. In the six fiscal years thus treated up to the present time, the numbers of immigrants were 311,715, 448,572, 487,918, 648,743, 857,046, 812,870, making a total of 3,566,864 persons for the period. This is about one-sixth of the recorded immigration to the United States,—a number sufficiently large to afford more than a glimpse into the actual distribution of the people pouring into the United States. The table given at the end of this article, showing the numbers of immigrants by country

* General Statistics of Immigration, p. 267; Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for Fiscal Year 1900, pp. 34, 35.

of birth and racial stock for the six years 1898–1904 is based on these six annual reports. In this table only the European countries of birth are distinguished (the three Scandinavian kingdoms being considered as one), while of the forty distinct stocks the northern and southern Italians, the peoples of Spanish America and the West Indies, the Russians and Ruthenians, and the several south Slavic peoples are in each case combined under one head, and the peoples occurring in Europe in but scattered groups are brought together under one rubric.

During these six years, as the table shows, the population of the United States received its greatest increase from the following three sources; namely, the Italian immigration, contributing 928,308 persons, or 26.03 per cent., the Hebrew, 396,404, or a good ninth, and the Polish, 338,741, or 9.48 per cent. Then follow the nations which form the real basis of the population; namely, the three Germanic nations, including the Celts of the British Islands. Of these the Germans, including the Dutch and Flemish, represent 8.85 per cent., the Scandinavians 8.20 per cent., and the four peoples of Great Britain, which are separately enumerated in the reports, 9.89 per cent., of whom the majority, however (5.60 per cent.), were Irish. Deducting these and including the Scotch and Welsh with the English, the total Germanic immigration is not quite equal to the Slavic. Of the Slavic immigrants the Czechs—designated, as has been stated, by the unsuitable name of “Bohemians and Moravians”—and the Slovaks constitute 5.89 per cent., the southern Slavs 4.16, the Russians only 1.38 (of whom 1.02 per cent. are Ruthenians). Aside from the Italians the Romance nations are but slightly represented, the Spanish and Portuguese contributing 1.95 per cent., the Greeks 1.32, the French 0.88, and the Roumanians 0.35 of the immigrants. The Lithuanians contribute 1.82 per cent., all other peoples 8.71 per cent., of whom the Magyars represent 3.01, the Baltic Finns 2.01, and the Japanese 1.97 per cent.

It is significant that, as a rule, the several stocks living within a given country contribute immigrants in numbers which do not correspond to the proportion of these stocks in the total population of that country. This is due to the fact that the greater or smaller share in immigration is dependent in part on the geographical and maritime location of the place of residence, in part on the influence of the country's institutions in favoring or checking the freedom and interests of the several stocks. Moreover, the migratory instinct of the various stocks asserts itself to a greater or lesser degree, depending upon the predominant kinds of occupations. The extent of participation in American immigration will be most clearly seen by comparing the numbers of immigrants with the census returns for the several peoples in the home country at the end of the century. To be sure, these census figures are more or less correct, depending upon special circumstances, but particularly upon the manner of applying the ethnographical factor of mother tongue. If the number of emigrants from the German Empire during the six years be compared with the census of languages spoken in that country, we find that the emigration of persons speaking German, 2.91 per thousand of the home population, was slightly less than that from the German Empire, 3.06 per thousand, while the emigration from Germany of Polish-speaking persons constituted 5.47 per thousand of the Poles in Germany, and that of the Hebrews 4.00 per thousand. On the other hand, the number of French, Scandinavian, and Lithuanian emigrants from the German Empire to the United States was far below the average. The figures for the six years separately show that the Polish emigration has increased, and particularly so in later years. In the first two years (*i.e.*, previous to the last American census) the Polish emigrants from the German Empire were 8.1 per cent., in the next two years 10.3 per cent., and in the last two years 11.7 per cent. of the total emigration to the United States from the German Empire. Moreover, the last census showed

that there were in the United States in 1900 2,666,990 Germans born in the German Empire and 150,232 Poles born in that country; *i.e.*, 5.3 per cent. of the total were Poles. These facts confirm the conclusion that the share of the Poles was formerly much smaller. At the same time the conceptions of the Census Bureau and of the Bureau of Immigration on this point seem to agree; for we read in the census report, page clxx: Similarly (as in the distinction of native Canadians into those of English or French extraction) "a separation is made at the present census for persons born in what was formerly Poland, according to the respective numbers born in what is now known as German Poland, Austrian Poland, and Russian Poland." In the instructions to enumerators we read, "In case the person speaks Polish, inquire whether the birthplace was what is known as German Poland or Austrian Poland or Russian Poland." It is evident that the intention here was not to draw boundary lines for country of birth within the German Empire and to confine the statement to the Prussian share of the historical Great Poland or to any particular districts.

Among the emigrants from Switzerland the share of the Germans agrees approximately with that of the German population in its native country. Formerly it was greater, until the old Swiss divisions south of the St. Gothard were sympathetically influenced by the constantly increasing Italian emigration. In the last six years the number of German emigrants was 5.04 per thousand of their fellow-countrymen in Switzerland, the French only 2.68, and the Italian 8.64 per thousand.

This contrast between the emigration of French and of German stocks to America is also seen in the case of Belgium. To be sure, the exact proportion of the two stocks in that country is not known, as it is a principle of the Belgian censuses to inquire only as to the knowledge of the three recognized vernacular languages. Still, we may assume that the Walloon-French do not exceed three-sevenths of the

population. In that case the Walloon emigration would represent 1.35 per thousand, the Dutch 2.49. Moreover, it is not clear under which heading—Germany, Netherlands, or Belgium—the emigrant natives of Luxemburg, of whom there were 3,041, according to the census of 1900, are entered. Perhaps they are entered now under one head, now under another. At any rate, the proportion of emigration of the Belgian Walloons is still double that of the population of France, where the proportion has shown a considerable falling off during the last three decades since the separation of Alsace. This change is but natural, since previous to this separation the majority of emigrants born on French soil were natives of Alsace.

During the six years over five-eighths of the immigrants from Austro-Hungarian countries belonged to Slavic tribes, of which the Slovaks led with 20.5 per cent. In addition to these, 4.3 per cent. are listed as Bohemians and Moravians, who, to be sure, might be Germans as well as Czechs or gypsies; 18.4 per cent. are reported as Poles; 16.7 per cent. receive names of southern Slavic countries and tribes; and 4.3 per cent. are designated as Ruthenians. One-eighth of the immigrants are given as Magyars (including those who in the first year are still vaguely designated as "Hungarians"), 11.0 per cent. are given as Hebrews, only 9.7 per cent. as Germans, 1.2 per cent. respectively as Roumanians and Italians, and 0.2 per cent. as Lithuanians. The record of 1,653 Lithuanians for the year 1901-02 probably points to a misunderstanding; and, in view of the tendency to use the name of the native Crownland as the name of the people, it may well be assumed that these were immigrants from Küstenland (Litorale).* At any rate, the mysterious share of this remote people shows with what caution these highly appreciated summaries are to be accepted. And since, moreover, a confusion of Slavonian and Slovenian is not

* The Imperial Central Commission of Statistics considers it probable that these were immigrants from Carniola, district-captainship of Littai.

out of the question, as stated above, it is indeed to be regretted that an attempt was not made to keep separate among the countries the two halves of the empire, in each of which the position of the several peoples is quite different.* Such a separation would have facilitated the very significant comparison of the immigrants with the population in the native country. In this respect, to be sure, the returns in the two halves of the empire are not free from objection, since the question as to colloquial language in various places this side of the Leitha has notoriously led to figures which agree less with the stock of the inhabitants than with the political tone prevalent in the local administration. In the Hungarian half of the empire a persistent and increasing pressure has been brought to bear to make the question as to mother-tongue serviceable to the Magyarizing process. Accordingly, at the last census the seemingly innocent official explanation, that that language was to be regarded as the mother-tongue which each one preferred to speak, was simply construed in the eyes of fanatics as signifying that henceforth it would prove a lack of patriotism if some other one of the seven vernacular languages of Hungary should be designated as the mother-tongue. What considerations assert themselves nowadays in the answer to this question was shown even in Berlin in the census of 1900. A resident had mentioned three mother-tongues, and in answer to the written inquiry as to which of these was the right one he made the striking reply, "My mother-tongue is Polish, also Hebrew,

* In the immigration report for the fiscal year 1904-05, which has appeared in the meantime, this defect has been remedied. It is now seen that, of a thousand Austro-Hungarian immigrants for the year in question, 594 came from the Hungarian Crownlands, and 406 from the other half of the empire, including Bosnia. By considering the stocks separately, it is seen that 766 Germans in a thousand, 610 southern Slavs in a thousand, 360 Hebrews, and 230 Ruthenians came from Hungary. If, for the sake of comparison with the home population, the same standard be applied, then the proportion of German immigrants from Hungary would have been thirteen times as great as that of the Germans from Cisleithania (27.6 against 2.13 per thousand inhabitants), that of southern Slavic immigrants 1.8 times as great (31.1 against 17.3), of the Ruthenians twice as great (18.1 against 9.0), of the Roumanians seven times as great: but in the case of the Hebrew immigrants from Hungary the proportion would be a fifth less than of those from Cisleithania (39.3 against 47.0 per thousand).

also German, as happens to be required." If, for the sake of comparison with the American figures of immigrants, it is desired to separate the Hebrews from the numbers representing themselves as speaking the several Austrian or Hungarian languages, we have at our disposal for Hungary only the results of a former census (1880), while for Austria, and especially for Galicia, we have to rely exclusively on estimate. Taking both halves of the empire together, the proportion of emigration to America is very great, 44.3 per thousand of the population in the home countries,—so great, indeed, that we are forced to assume that the 850,000 Hebrews in Hungary also participate in this movement to a considerable extent.*

On the other hand, in the case of the greatest Slavic tribe of Austria, the Czecho-Slavs, the contrast between the two halves of the empire is clearly seen. For, even if all those immigrants classed as "Bohemians and Moravians" were Czechs,—an assumption doubly improbable in view of the favored position of this people,—still they would represent only 6 per thousand, whereas among the Hungarian Slovaks they represent 80 per thousand of the census figures of 1900, which, to be sure, are probably too low. The proportion of southern Slavic immigrants is 24 per thousand of their home population. It is considerably greater than that of the Magyars, which, according to the figures at hand, may be assumed to be about 13.6 per thousand (14.6 at most). The number of American immigrants from the Roumanian population of Austria-Hungary is very small, being only 3.4 per thousand; but this is not surprising when we consider the proximity of their national kingdom. The moderate proportion of Austrian and Hungarian Germans who emigrated to America—namely, 7.35 per thousand (or 8.33, if a third of the Bohemians be added)—is greatly exceeded by that of the migratory Italians, being in their case 11.9 per thousand. Striking, indeed, is the contrast in the case of the Slavic

* See note, p. 209.

tribes inhabiting Galicia, the population of which, to be sure, cannot be definitely determined because of the inclusion of the Hebrews. Still, if the Hungarian Ruthenians be added, the numbers in both peoples will differ by but a slight percentage; and for the Ruthenians we may estimate somewhat over 10 per thousand,* and for the Poles over 41, or four times as many. This leads us to suppose that among the Polish immigrants from Austria also Poles from the Russian Empire are included. This supposition gains force from the fact that the first two of the six immigration years show 34,462 Austrian Poles, the next two 52,717, and the last two 67,742, while their total number as given by the census was only 58,503; *i.e.*, not even twice as many as during the two preceding years.

Of the 625,000 immigrants from the Russian Empire, only 2.0 per cent. belong to the Russian nation, 41.9 per cent. being Hebrews, 26.5 per cent. Poles, 11.4 per cent. Finns, 10.1 per cent. Lithuanians, 6.8 per cent. Germans, and 1.3 per cent. Scandinavians. If the number of immigrants be compared with the population of European Russia (including Poland and Finland) as given by the census of 1897 for the several peoples (on the basis of mother-tongue), then we find that the Hebrews lead with 52.6 per thousand. The Germans follow with 24.7, then the Scandinavians with 21.7, the Poles with 21.0, the Lithuanians (including the Letts) with 20.4, the Finns (limited to the Baltic tribes) with 19.1, the Czechs and Slovaks with 7.2 per thousand. In the case of the Russians the proportion is 0.16 per thousand, still less in the case of the Roumanians. These figures constitute an eloquent scale of oppressed and ill-treated peoples.

The immigrants from Roumania are Hebrews to the extent of 92.9 per cent., only 4.4 per cent. are Roumanians, and 2.7 per cent. Germans. This probably represents the maximum proportion of Hebrew migration, but also that of the Germans is strikingly high. The number of Greek immigrants coming from the little kingdom, (2.0 per cent. of the popula-

* See note, p. 209.

tion of Greece) has increased from year to year. The still small number of Greeks coming from Turkey has been added only within the last two years.

If the European immigrants to the United States be summarized, we find that in the years named the peoples of Europe sent 8.6 per thousand of their 393 millions of inhabitants to that country. The Hebrews, numbering 8.4 millions, lead with 47.2 per thousand. Then follow in order the Scandinavians with 27.8, the Italians with 27.4, the Slovaks and Czechs with 25.4, the Poles 22.4, the Letts 20.2, the Baltic Finns 18.9, the Danube Finns (Magyars) 13.2, and the southern Slavs 11.6 per thousand. The English-Scotch-Irish immigration, with its 8.2 per thousand, falls somewhat below the average proportion. Of the 76,825,000 Germans in Europe (including the Dutch), only 4.1 per thousand emigrated to the United States, of the Spanish and Portuguese only 1.7, Roumanians only 1.2, French only 0.7, Russians only 0.6 per thousand.

The immigration derived from the other continents comprises scarcely 5 per cent. of the total immigration, two-thirds of which—118,914—is contributed by Asiatic countries, only 47,938 by the other countries of North America. It is here that we meet the great gap due to the fact that immigration from the two countries directly adjoining the United States—namely, the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico—was not noted at all for the eight years following the fiscal year 1885–86, and after that only in very small numbers. The six years of immigration here considered mention only 6,789 immigrants from British North America and 2,991 from Mexico; but the numerous immigrants destined for the United States, but landing at Canadian ports, are expressly included in these records. The extent of the omissions arising therefrom may be inferred from the fact that, in the immigration reports for the ten fiscal years 1870–80, immigration from British North America was given as 383,269, for the five following years as 392,802,

and according to a later statement, based on a Canadian source, an additional 565,154 would have migrated to the United States up to 1893. The minimum extent of these omissions may also be indirectly estimated; for, if the results of the censuses are correct, 980,938 persons born in Canada were enumerated in 1890 (among whom 302,496 were of French extraction), 1,181,255 in 1900 (including 395,297 of French extraction). If we assume that between the two censuses one-seventh of the persons enumerated in 1890 died (a proportion which in the decade under consideration was found to be true in the case of the inhabitants of Berlin born outside that city *), then there would be 340,420 Canadians by birth (including 136,016 of French extraction) who migrated to the United States between 1890 and 1900. Similarly, a like computation for Mexico, given as the country of birth of 77,853 immigrants in 1890, and of 103,410 in 1900, would result in showing that, of the Mexicans by birth enumerated in the United States in 1900, 36,700 had arrived in the ten years 1890-1900. And even these figures are too low, not merely because deaths occurred as well among the new arrivals, but also because the figures do not embrace all the arrivals, but only those who did not leave the country again. The emigration to Canada, which at times was considerable, would consequently have to be added.

Statistics of emigration corresponding to those of immigration do not exist in the United States. In the latter as has been stated, other immigrant arrivals are not considered. The emigrants are not distinguished from other passengers. According to the returns of 1901 the latter numbered 74,950 as against 487,918 immigrants. A former investigation resulted in the estimate that the number of emigrants equalled about one-fifth of the number of immigrants. If the lists of

* This proportion agreed well with the figures of R. R. Kuczynski in his "Fecundity of the Native and Foreign-born Population in Massachusetts" (in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February, 1902. p. 177), since his coefficient 16.78, obtained by comparing the mortality for the years 1893-1897 with the census of 1895, would correspond to a ten years' decrease of 145.7 per thousand.

immigrants and the returns of the censuses be considered complete, and if the ten-year mortality of the arrivals be placed at one-seventh, then for the decade 1890-1900 we should have 1,072,300 emigrants, for the previous one 1,451,600, and for the one preceding that 756,400. Therefore, as compared with the contemporary immigrants, the emigrants would constitute 291, 277, 266 per thousand. Still, the mortality might have been greater than the assumed one-seventh. The statement regarding length of residence in the United States, obtained by the census of 1900 from all foreign-born persons, affords a more general insight for the last period, since, in a table of the census reports ("Population," vol. i, p. ccxix), the number of immigrants who arrived within ten years, within eleven to twenty years, and within a longer period, are given respectively as 2,609,173, 3,503,042, and 4,229,061. To be sure, these figures do not agree with those of the censuses, for the years of residence are taken as covering calendar years. Consequently they have been shifted by seven months, and the corresponding number of immigrants may contain neither the 54,408 immigrants of June of the census year (who are here to be entirely omitted) nor those of the last seven months of 1890. The number of immigrants, of whom the census found still 2,609,000 present, is thereby reduced to 3,379,000, of whom 770,000 would have to be deducted to allow partly for mortality and partly for those who left again. This would, therefore, represent a reduction of 22.27 per cent., or 4.28 per cent. if calculated by years, while the mortality alone would have to be estimated at about 1.6 per cent., leaving, therefore, 2.7 per cent. for those who left the country again. It is quite different in the case of the immigrants arriving before the census of 1890. Between the censuses of 1880 and 1890 approximately 5,198,000 immigrants came to this country, of whom 3,503,000 were found to be still present at that time,—*i.e.*, after ten to twenty years,—thus representing for the average intervening period a decrease of

679 per thousand, or annually 2.74 per cent. In the case of those who have been residents for over twenty years the decrease is somewhat less, since, of the 6,688,000 such immigrants reported, 4,229,000 were found in 1900, thus representing a decrease of 366.8 per thousand, or annually 2.26 per cent. Both parts taken together, the decrease in the last ten years amounted to only 164 per thousand, or 1.75 per cent. per annum.

Unfortunately, the time of residence is given only for the whole population (or for that of the several states of the Union) without regard to the individual countries of birth. But even a glance at the total numbers as given for the countries of birth will suffice to show that for the several peoples there is a marked difference both as to the proportion of persons departing and as to general decrease. The number of native Italians enumerated in 1890 was 182,580; in 1900 it was 484,207. The lists of immigrants of the years between the censuses (which close a month later) showed 651,893 immigrants, so that the decrease amounted to 350,266. If this decrease be compared with the number present in the beginning, together with later arrivals, so that the latter may be considered according to length of residence, then for the entire ten-year period the proportion of decrease is 715 per thousand. If, on the other hand, the same calculation be made for the immigrants from the German Empire who, with an original total of 2,784,894, augmented by 505,152 new arrivals, were increased to only 2,817,220 (including the Poles born in the German Empire as determined in 1900), then the decrease amounted to 472,826. As against the number present in 1890, together with the proportionate addition of the immigrants arriving in the meantime, the decrease represents, in round numbers, 150 per thousand. And even if the Poles born in the German Empire should not be included in the total for 1890, there would be a possible difference only up to 168 per thousand. If the corresponding calculation be made also for the other countries, then the

proportional decrease for immigrants from Austria-Hungary was 440, from Spain and Portugal 407, from Russia 400, France 321, Ireland 307, Belgium 286, Great Britain 247, Scandinavia 209, Switzerland 153, Netherlands 35, so that, in the case of the latter, the decrease represented only about one-fourth of the supposed mortality. For immigrants from Europe in general the decrease was 257 per thousand. Manifestly, the Germanic peoples show a considerably smaller proportion of decrease, but especially of removals, than do the peoples that have recently been added,—the Italians and the various Slavic tribes, the Hebrews and Finns from the countries of the Russian and the Hungarian crowns. With its representatives the whole character of immigration to America is undergoing a change.

If the large proportion of departures shown by a comparison of the censuses with the reports of immigration is to be regarded as a permanent one, then the effect of the influx of population from the new sources would not be so far-reaching as would at first sight appear from the six years' immigration as above distributed among the different peoples. Confining ourselves to immigration from Europe, we find that, of the 3,392, 600 immigrants, only 27.87 per cent. represent Germanic peoples, including the 5.87 Irish (4.12 per cent. being English, Scotch, and Welsh, 9.27 Germans, 8.61 Scandinavians), 31.19 per cent. represent Romance peoples (among these 27.35 Italians), 40.94 per cent. represent the remaining peoples, including 22.03 Slavs, 11.66 Hebrews, 5.25 Finns, 1.86 Letts.

On the other hand, the census figures giving the countries of birth enable us to make the approximate estimate that, of the 8,896,000 natives of European countries, 78.34 per cent. belonged to the Germanic group (of whom 35.00 per cent. were Germans, 12.07 Scandinavians, 13.10 English, etc., 18.17 Irish). Furthermore, we can estimate that 7.81 per cent. belonged to the Romance group (5.61 per cent. Italians, 1.48 French, 0.54 Spanish and Portuguese), 13.85 per cent.

to the group of Eastern Europe (7.04 per cent. Slavs, 4.60 Hebrews, 1.33 Finns, etc., 0.86 Letts). These figures include the immigrants of the first two of the six years under consideration. Adding the 2,670,600 immigrants of the following four years, the share of the first group drops to 66.78 of the total number for Europe (to 29.23 for the Germans), while the share of the second group rises to 13.44 (the Italians in particular to 10.78), and to 19.78 of the third group (to 10.31 for the Slavs). But during these four years a decrease has taken place, due to mortality and removal; and, if we assume that this decrease for the different peoples corresponded to that which could be inferred for the last census period, then the number of immigrants present in 1904 will be reduced to about 10,400,000, to be distributed as follows: 68.45 per cent. for the first group (30.75 per cent. Germans, 11.70 Scandinavians, 11.17 English, etc., 14.83 Irish), 12.31 per cent. for the Romance group (9.66 per cent. Italians, 1.36 French, 0.67 Spanish and Portuguese, 0.50 Greeks), 19.23 per cent. for the group of Eastern Europe (10.08 per cent. Slavs, 5.98 Hebrews, 1.03 Letts, 2.09 Finns and Magyars). At any rate, the change which has presumably taken place is already considerable, and, if this movement continues for the next six years, the next census will show a distribution of the foreign-born element which might prove displeasing indeed to the native-born population.

The foreign-born element constitutes only a moderate part of the total population of the United States; and, assuming the correctness of the figures, this proportion has, since 1860, varied between 13 and 15 per cent. Compared with the censuses since 1850, the share of the foreign-born elements was 9.62, 13.16, 14.44, 13.44, 14.77, and 13.60 per cent. But, beginning as early as 1870, the census questions were extended to include the country of birth of parents. In 1900 344.5 per thousand population came either wholly or half of foreign-born parents, 277.1 on both sides, 45.1 on the side of the father, 22.3 on the side of the mother. If the

136.0 foreign-born population be deducted, the persons born in the country, but having foreign-born fathers, will constitute 186.2 per thousand population. If this distinction be confined to the so-called white population, the negroes (inclusive of mixed blood) as well as the Indians, Chinese, and Japanese being excluded, then the proportion of those descended wholly or in part from foreign parents will be increased to 387.6 per thousand (311.5 on both sides, 50.9 on the father's side only, 25.2 on the mother's side only); and, if we deduct the 153.1 persons who are themselves foreign-born, then for the first generation of descendants there would remain 209.3 per thousand of the white population. The ratio of immigrants to persons having foreign-born fathers would be as 1 to 2.367. If, in the same manner, we compare the figures for the several countries of birth, we get very different proportions. The Irish lead with 1 to 2.99, France follows with 1 to 2.91, Germany 1 to 2.87, Great Britain 1 to 2.58, Switzerland 1 to 2.38, Scandinavia 1 to 2.08, Austria 1 to 1.87, Poland 1 to 1.83, Canada 1 to 1.60 (the French population of Canada, however, 1 to 1.95), Hungary 1 to 1.54, Russia 1 to 1.53, Italy 1 to 1.53, all other countries 1 to 1.52. This shows how the time of immigration—*i.e.*, the time when the immigrants came in greatest numbers—has had a determining influence: the period of maximum immigration of the Irish lies farther back than does that of the Germans, which, in turn, lies farther back than that of the Scandinavians; and, if we had such figures also for the second generation,—*i.e.*, for the grandchildren of the immigrants,—then the change which has taken place in the course of the last century as regards the share of the several peoples would become still more apparent. The present population is, of course, composed of at least twelve generations which immigrated in the course of three centuries. The small number of former immigrants is offset in part by their longer residence, in part by their greater fecundity, which, even as late as the first decades of the last century, equalled the

old maximum of Germanic colonization. No statistics will succeed in showing the composition of these several generations. Still, it is not impossible to determine, at least approximately, the numbers of descendants of the several peoples. Since 1871 it has been customary in Canada to determine in the censuses the "origin" of the entire population, and, what is more, in such a manner that the designation of stock is taken in the popular sense, and the specifying of the country of birth is given a certain latitude. Would it not be possible to do in the United States what for a long time has been carried out in Canada, and, apparently, with good success?

As was stated in the beginning, besides the classification of immigrants according to stock, the aim was to show the differences of occupation of the several peoples. In the reports which have meanwhile appeared, this has been carried out by subdividing the forty groups of peoples into some sixty groups of occupations. In spite of the great preponderance of indefinite designations and collective groups these reports already show much that is characteristic. As regards their valuation, however, the fact must not be overlooked that the kind of occupation to be specified could be only that which the immigrant followed in his native country, and that the change of occupation, which, as we know, is becoming more and more frequent, is brought about in the United States by a change in the opportunities. This points to the need of carrying out in the immigration reports, in connection with the distinction of racial stock, the same combination of occupation and country of origin which has been a feature of the censuses since 1870. With such an extension of the census tables of occupations, which are already very instructive, the value of the material obtained at the time of immigration would be enhanced, and the end aimed at in the reports of the commissioners of immigration would be more nearly realized.

Immigrants according to race and people in the six years 1898-1904.	Total (6 years).	From the German Empire.	From Austria-Hungary.	From Switzerland.	From Belgium.	From the Netherlands.	Denmark, Norway, Sweden.	The United Kingdom.
{ German	289,438	151,088	81,785	11,677	172	67	57	214
{ Dutch and Flemish	26,306	30	12	28	9,635	16,120	5	29
Scandinavian (Danes, Norwegians, Swedes).	292,634	196	3	9	7	10	283,887	51
{ English	120,135	20	13	7	5	4	17	107,712
{ Welsh	6,653	—	—	—	2	—	—	6,634
{ Scotch	25,642	1	4	—	—	—	22	25,229
{ Irish	199,799	2	2	2	1	—	—	199,320
French	31,254	256	24	1,953	3,981	16	1	61
Italian (northern and southern)	928,308	13	9,669	2,246	5	—	2	62
{ Portuguese	30,593	—	4	1	—	—	—	16
{ Spanish	13,222	2	8	1	1	1	—	51
{ Spanish American, Mexican, Cuban, West Indian	25,777	3	1	3	—	8	47	180
Greek	47,203	7	9	1	1	—	—	9
Roumanian	12,392	3	10,520	2	—	—	—	1
Lithuanian	64,825	50	1,716	—	1	4	3	8
{ Bohemian and Moravian	36,444	57	36,208	—	—	—	—	2
{ Slovak	173,725	16	173,471	1	6	—	—	1
Polish	338,741	18,214	154,921	—	4	1	—	31
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin, Slovenian, Croatian, Dalmatian, Bosnian	147,932	39	141,298	2	10	5	1	—
Russian, Ruthenian, Russianiak	49,272	21	36,393	—	—	—	1	6
Armenian	8,172	—	6	—	5	—	—	15
Hebrew	396,404	2,342	92,815	48	19	67	34	1,709
Syrian	24,889	—	3	—	2	—	—	28
Finnish	71,597	—	—	—	5	1	278	6
Magyar	107,405*	24	107,316*	—	13	—	—	3
Turkish	2,444	1	6	41	—	—	—	2
East Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Corean, Pacific Islander	87,661†	—	—	—	—	—	—	18‡
Negro, African	7,112	—	1	—	1	4	2	59
Not specified	985	19	26	7	3	3	1	22
Totals	3,566,864	172,404	845,884	16,029	13,879	16,311	284,358	341,279

* Including 800 (784, 3, 13) Hungarian.

† Including 469 East Indian, 13,490 Chinese, 70,750 Japanese, 2,639 Corean, 913 Pacific Islander.

‡ 15 East Indian, 3 Pacific Islander.

§ Including 450 East Indian, 13,489 Chinese, 70,149 Japanese, 2,639 Corean, 910 Pacific Islander.

From France.	From Italy.	From Portugal and the Azores.	From Spain and the Canaries.	From Greece.	From Roumania.	Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia.	From Turkey in Europe.	From the Russian Empire.	From Non-European Countries.	Race.
103	28	8	3	—	1,043	35	11	42,530	917	German.
16	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	18	409	Dutch.
—	1	1	3	2	—	1	1	8,065	397	Scandinavian.
16	18	5	17	1	1	—	9	21	12,169	English.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	Welsh.
1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	381	Scotch.
1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	468	Irish.
24,240	53	2	30	3	4	8	4	5	613	French.
89	915,634	—	15	16	—	—	7	1	549	Italian.
—	1	30,382	—	—	—	—	1	1	187	Portuguese.
35	21	3	8,101	—	—	—	25	—	4,973	Spanish.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Spanish American.
14	3	8	135	—	—	1	2	—	25,372	Greek.
1	7	—	14	45,453	24	—	1,537	6	134	Roumanian.
—	1	—	—	1	1,685	47	104	12	16	Lithuanian.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	63,042	—	Bohemian.
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	163	12	Slovak.
—	—	—	—	—	2	83	14	176	5	Polish.
1	—	—	—	2	34	6	—	165,476	51	Southern Slavic.
1	22	—	2	9	24	4,471	1,933	54	61	Russian.
—	—	—	—	—	16	—	3	12,723	109	Armenian.
3	3	1	4	2	1	4	533	18	7,577	Hebrew.
98	15	5	8	11	35,950	59	520	262,025	679	Syrian.
22	1	—	33	5	—	4	164	—	24,627	Finnish.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,236	70	Magyar.
—	1	—	—	—	14	2	—	14*	21*	Turkish.
2	1	—	—	45	11	6	1,808	2	519	Other races.
Jap. 1	—	Chin. 1	—	—	—	—	—	East Ind. 4	87,637‡	Negro.
6	—	1,373	4	—	—	—	—	—	5,662	Not specified.
34	29	—	13	1	2	25	135	13	652	Totals.
24,684	915,843	31,792	8,383	455,551	38,831	4,754	6,812	625,607	174,281	